

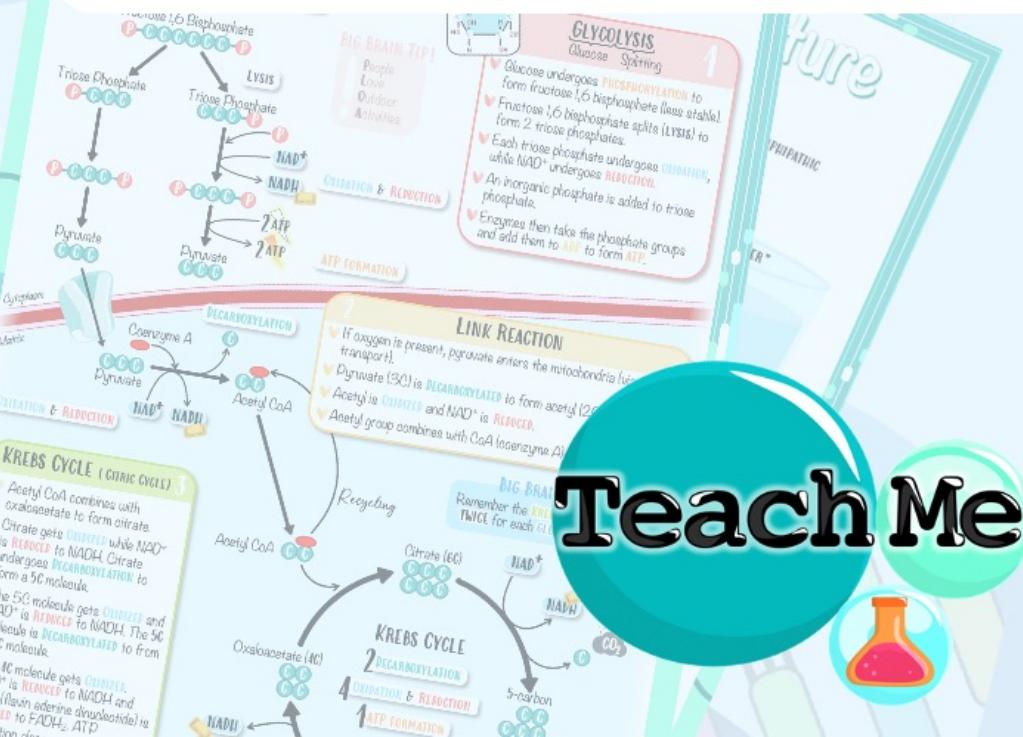
TeachMe

STUDY

NOTES

A1.2 DNA & RNA

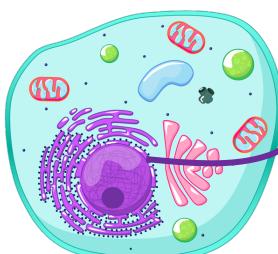
Last update: 2024.04.07



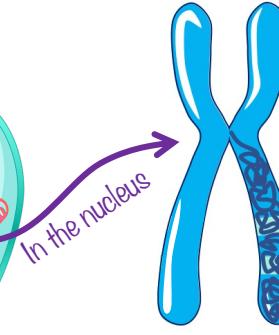
DNA Structure

FUN FACT!

"The DNA of a single cell is 2 meters long"
...SO HOW DOES IT ALL FIT?



DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID



CHROMOSOME
wound-up DNA
(23 pairs per cell)

SUPERCOILING

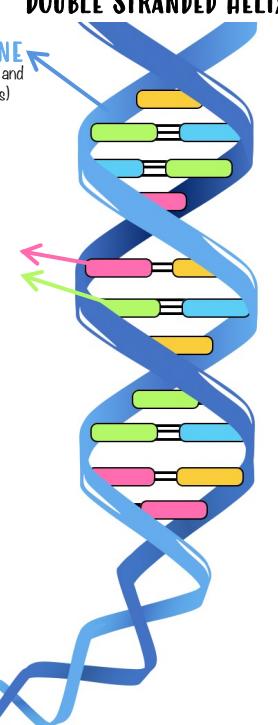
That's how it all fits together!

DOUBLE STRANDED HELIX

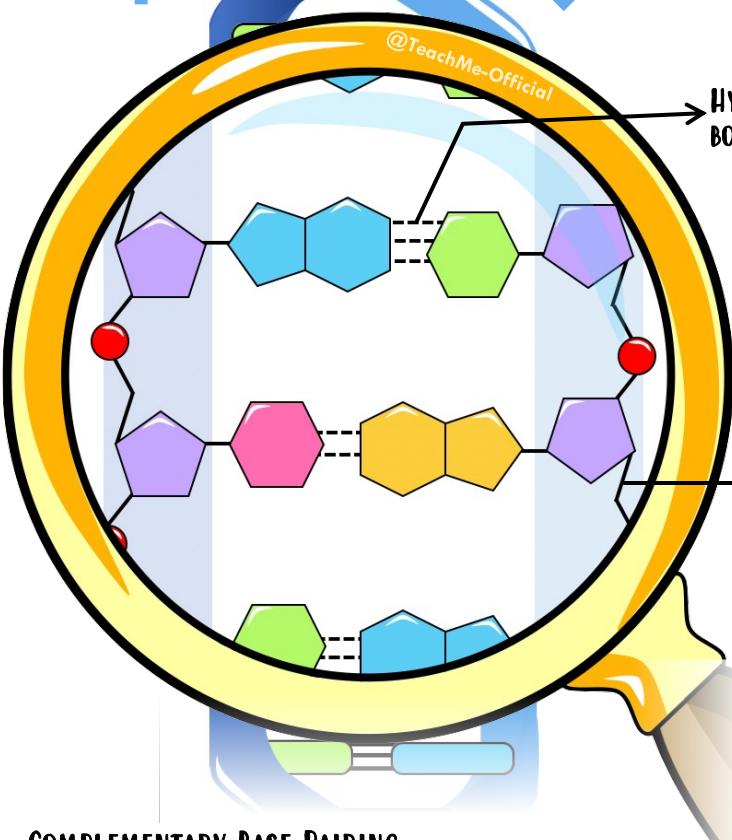
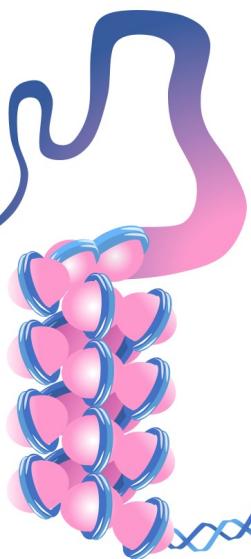
BACKBONE
(Includes phosphates and deoxyribose sugars)

BASES

T	A
Thymine	Adenine
C	G
Cytosine	Guanine



ANTI-PARALLEL STRANDS

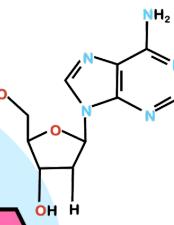


HYDROGEN BONDS

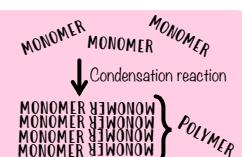
PHOSPHATE

BACKBONE

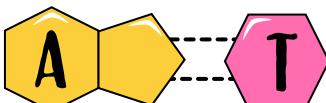
COVALENT BONDS

NUCLEOTIDE
(monomer)DEOXYRIBOSE
(pentose sugar)BASE
(Nitrogenous Base)

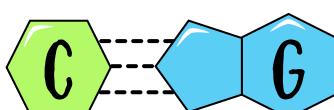
Nucleotides are linked together by a CONDENSATION reaction to form a polymer (DNA)



COMPLEMENTARY BASE PAIRING



HOW TO REMEMBER?
"A" AND "T" ARE
ALWAYS TOGETHER

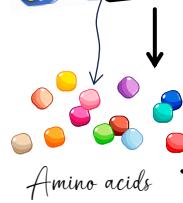


PURPOSE OF DNA?
Genes



"the instruction manual"

Gene is a segment of DNA that codes for a protein



Amino acids

Amino acids

Three nucleotides (called a CODON) codes for one amino acid

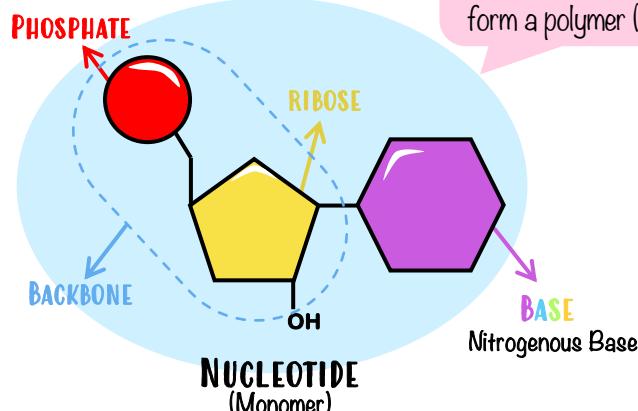
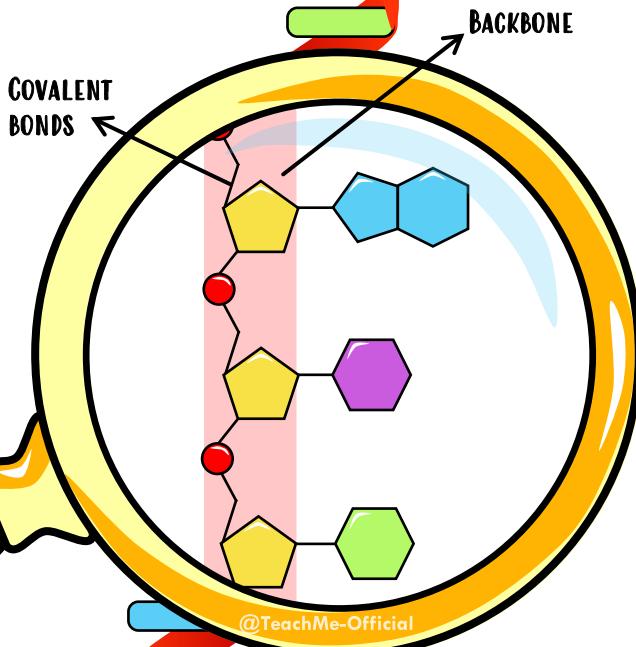


Protein



RNA Structure

RIBO NUCLEIC ACID



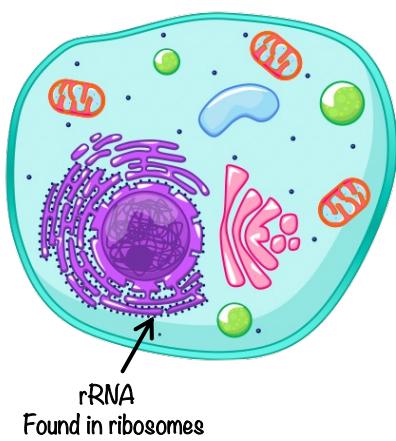
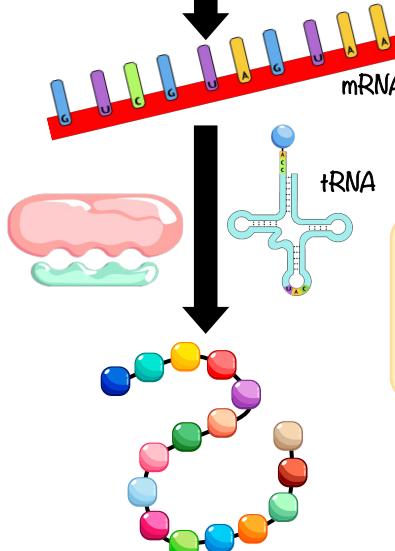
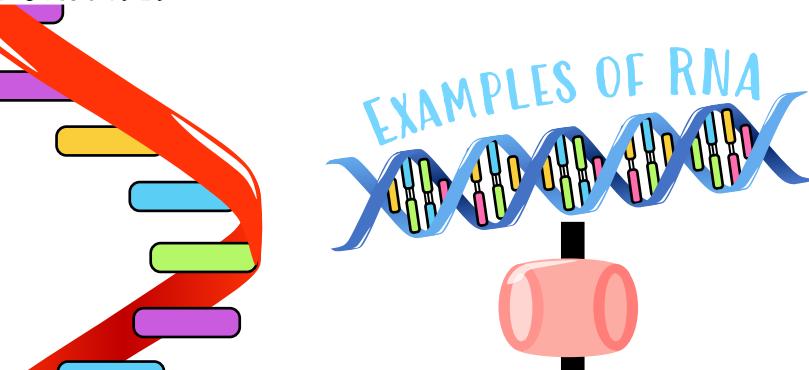
Nucleotides are linked together by a CONDENSATION reaction to form a polymer (RNA)

BASES

 U	 A
Uracil	Adenine
 C	 G
Cytosine	Guanine

Uracil is only for RNA and Thymine is only for DNA

SINGLE STRANDED



NOTE!

You **WILL** learn about these types of RNA in greater detail in another chapter, just be aware that they exist for now.

DNA vs. RNA

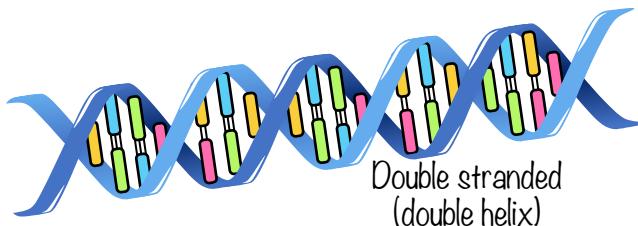
DNA

DEOXYRIBONUCLEIC ACID

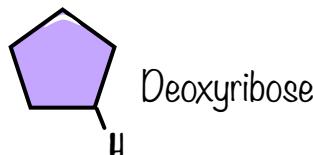
PURPOSE

Acts as permanent genetic code of a cell/organism

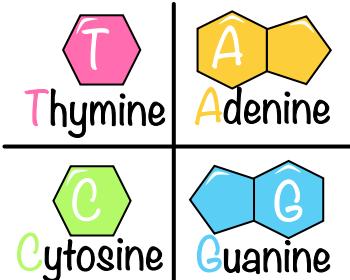
STRANDS & SHAPE



SUGAR (PENTOSE SUGAR)



BASE

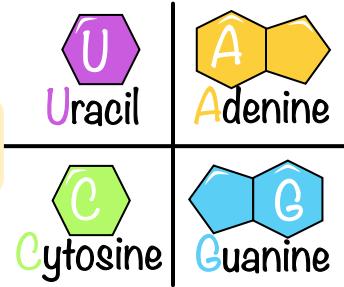
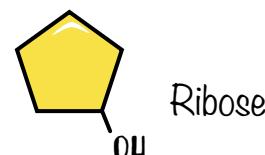
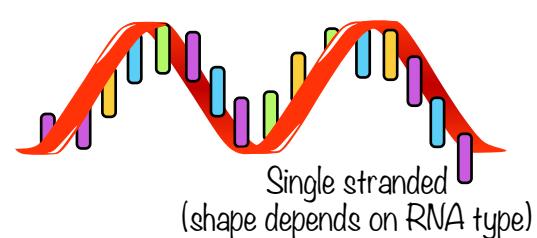


! Uracil is only for RNA and Thymine is only for DNA

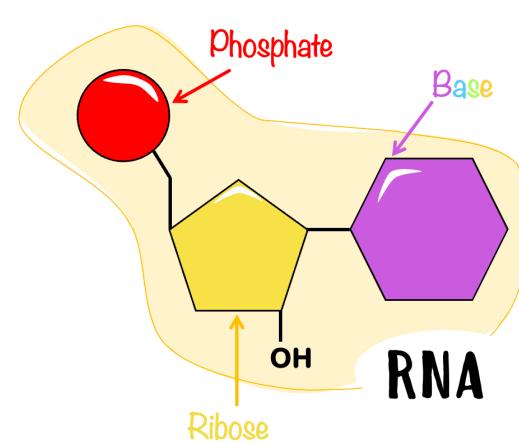
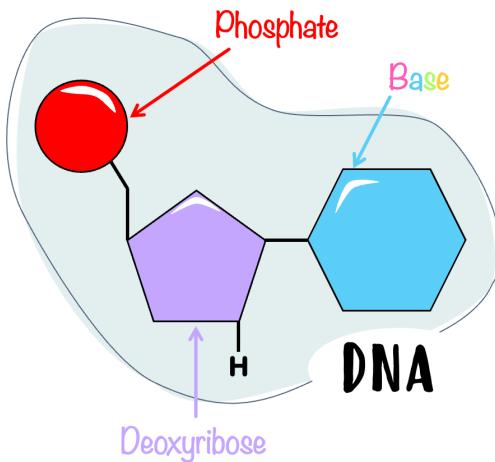
RNA

RIBONUCLEIC ACID

Does not contain a permanent genetic code, can serve as mRNA, tRNA and rRNA.

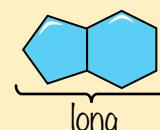


DNA VS. RNA NUCLEOTIDES



NOTE!

You **DO NOT** need to memorize the relative lengths of the bases nor the number of hydrogen bonds between bases for your exam!





Notes

As a result, the *labeled* and *unlabeled* data are used to train a *semi-supervised* model. This model is then used to predict the labels for the *unlabeled* data. The process is iterative, with the labeled data being updated as the model's predictions are used to refine the training set.